UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION V

MEMORANDUM

Date: April 6, 1991

Subject: Site Investigation for Naval Air Station, Glenview, Illinois

From: Jerri-Anne Garl, Chief
Ground Water Protection Branch

EPA Region 5 Records Ctr.
349576

To: Bill Franz, Chief
Environmental Review Branch

My staff has reviewed the subject document and offers the following comments:

Background:
Naval Air Station (NAS), is located in the Town of Glenview, Cook County, northeastern Illinois. NAS was constructed and commissioned in 1937 as a facility for Naval Air Reserve Training. Nine sites at the facility were identified for characterization for potential contamination in the sbject document. Six of these site were recommended for further investigation based on findings in this report. Three sites were identified as unnecessary for further characterization because information on the site is adequate for remediation, ground water was unaffected or not going to be affected, or contamination was below the cleanup limit.

The area is underlain by approximately 100-150 feet of glacial till, which overlies Cambrian to Silurian age limestones, dolomites, shales, and sandstones. Primary aquifers in the area consist of: 1) sand and gravel glacial deposits, ranging 130-150 feet in depth; 2) the shallow Silurian age dolomite, ranging 120-320 feet in depth; 3) sandstone aquifers in Ordivician and Cambrian units, ranging 460-610 (Ordivician) and 1300-1430 (Cambrian) in depth. A potential confining layer, Maquoketa Shale, lies between the dolomites and the sandstones. The majority of the public water supply in the area is derived from Lake Michigan, with some withdrawl from the dolomite and sandstone aquifers. No ground water is used from the sand and gravel aquifers.

Primary contaminants of concern are: petroleum distillate, paint and paint thinners, non-chlorinated solvents, chlorinated solvents, adhesives, pesticides, lead/acid batteries, lead wastes.

Comments:
We concur with the findings of the Site Investigation, in that the six sites identified for further investigation deserve additional attention with respect to potential ground water contamination. We further concur with the conclusions that the three sites identified for no further characterization show little potential for migration of contaminants to reach ground water.

cc: Sangsook Choi